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J. W. FOWLER President.

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RUPTURE. — Unity Prize Medal awarded to Granis Faloce for their new Parket Ramena Cyrk Taves Resectance as to be superiority: Professor's Valentin Mott, Willard Parket and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Maksh & Co., No. 2; Walden lane, Naw-York. WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIOS. - BATCHELOR'S New Hork Daily Tribune

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FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1856.

Governor Seward's Speech. Admission of Kansas, is now ready, in pamphlet orm.

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Criders inclosing the cash will be promptly stiended to by ad GREELLY & MCELRATH, New-York. dreening

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, May 8 .- The Senate took up the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring the notice which has been given by the President to Denmark to terminate the treaty with that Government regulating the payment of the Souad dues, sufficient; and that no other or further act of legislation is necessary to put an end to the said treaty as a part of the law of the land. A motion to strike out from the words "and no other" was debated during the entire session, and the Senate adjourned

without voting upon it.

House, May, 8.—The House as well as the Senate adopted the report of the Joint Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the bounty law of 1855. The bill provides that parol evidence, where no record exists, may be admitted to prove military service performed. Construes the 8th section of the act of 1855 to embrace officers, marines seamen, and other persons engaged in the naval service during the revolutionary war, and their widows and minor children, and allowing to compute the time of service one day for every twenty miles from the place where the troops organized to muster, and also on their return after discharge. The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill, and Mr. Giddings strongly opposed the item paying arrears on a slave-catching bill of the United States Marshal for Ohlo. The Post-Office and Mail Steamer Appropriation bill was reported. The bill granting a million and a half acres of land to Iowa for railroads was

A violent easterly storm commenced here on Wednesday afternoon, and continued with sesteely a mement intermission up to the hour of writing-114 o'clock last night. An immense quantity of rain fell, but the temperature was telerably warm, and the wind light for most of the time.

The trial of Capt. Tinklepaugh, Joseph L. White and Joseph Fowler, jointly indicted for resisting the U. S. officers in the case of the Northern Light. was commenced yesterday in the U.S. Circuit Court. We give a report in another column.

William T. Miner, the opposition candidate, was redlected Governor of Connecticut yesterday by the Legislature. His vote was 135 to 116 for Samuel Ingham, the Democratic candidate.

Three persons were killed on Wednesday night, on the Catawissa Railroad, by the explosion of the locomotive boiler.

The Virginia Know-Nothing State Convention ratifies the Fillmore nomination, and condemns the Squatter Sovereignty of the Nebraska bitt for four the right of aliens to vote will prejudice the interests of Slavery.

The Know-Nothings of Illinois at their State Convention, on Wednesday, indorsed Fillmore, and nominated William B. Archer for Governor, Col. Richardson is the Democratic candidate.

An offray occurred at Willard's Hotel, in Washington, yesterday morning, in which Mr. Herbert of California shot and killed a waiter. Our account states that Mr. H. was assaulted by several waiters, and fired in sel'-defense.

The Hen. Joshua R. Giddings fainted and fell while speak ng in the House yesterday, but soon after recovered and finished his remarks. His trouble was a rush of blood to the head. We believe he has entirely recovered.

WILLIAM C. DAWSON, who died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart a few days since, at Greensboro', Georgia, was first elected to Congress from that State on the White or State Rights Whig ticket in 1836, was reflected in '38 and '40, serving six years in the House, and then dropped through a political revolution. When the Wnigs regained power in '48, he was chosen U. S. Senator, and served out his term, which expired on the 4th of March of last year. He was an honest, respectable legislator of moderate abilities and unsullied reputation.

The arrival of the Hermann bere yesterday, and of the America at Halifax, has put as in possession of our European correspondence and files of jourpals to the 22d ult., and of telegraphic intelligence to the 26th. Of the latter not much can be said; it adds scarcely any fact of importance to what we knew before. But the correspondence will be found upusually interesting. It contains some curious details, which we know to be derived from the most authentic sources, as to the manner in which Napoleon compelled England to join in the unpalatable peace just concluded. If the war were to be earred on, which he said he greatly preferred, its theater must be shifted to Central Europe, and England must guarantee to France the Rhine as her nerthern boundary. On this condition alone would the wily usurper consent to prolong the contest, and this, of course, England could never agree to. Far better for her to make the easiest peace possible, leaving Napoleon all the giory of the war, and resigning herself to the terrible losses which peace would deay her every opportunity of repairing, rather than restore to the Bonaparte dynasty a territery which England-with all Europe, indeed, to beip-bad taken from it. It is a strange, eventful history, that of this war and this peace, and some day we dare say its real metives and hidden springs will be fully revealed.

From France we have the novel and surprising fact of a speech is the Legislative Body against the policy of the Government. Its author, M. de Montalembert, has taken occasion to denounce, with much force and plainness, the decision just rendered in the court of last resort by which the distribution of ballots before elections is declared to be legal only when specially authorized by the Administration. Of course, under such an exposi ion of the law, no candidates but those on the side of the Government can ever be voted for. We devote some space to a report of M. Montalembert's speech, which seems to have taken everybody by surprise. It is to be noted, however, that it was published in full in the Moniteur.

the retification of peace, is highly characteristic. The Czar, with his three brothers, had suddenly left St. Petersburg for Moscow, and, as it appears by the speech, this was on account of the dissatisfaction enused by the conclusion of peace. Alexander bore explains his reasons for the peace, and does his utmest to assuage the public discontent. This proves that, however absolute a ruler may be, he is still compelled to pay some regard to populaopinion, which always finds some means of manifesting itself. The whole speech bears the stamp of a gentle and pacific mind, and this, so doubt, is Alexarder's great characteristic. With all his respectful protestations that he will continue the policy of his father, he is nevertheless evidently about to do what is always done in such casesabandon that policy, step by step. The conclusion of his speech indicates that he inten is to do away with the protection to home industry so wisely and steadily maintained by Nicholas, and to which Russia owes the remarkable power of resistance she has exhibited during the war. Should he really do this, should be indeed be carried away by the vertigo of Free trade, then wee to his reign The wounds of the war will then become chronic cancers, working deadly evils to Russia and to her progressive civilization, power and freedom. Count Nesselrode has resigned his office as Min-

ister of Foreign Affairs. After having piloted Russia through these last breakers he must naturally have sighed for repose. Some remarks upon his career will here be appropriate. He is of a German family, but inherited a place in the Russian public service from his father. He was born in 1780, in the Bay of Lisbon, on board a Russian vessel which was conveying his father as Minister to the Portuguese Court. His mether was of a rich Jewish family of Frankfort. As his parents wished to bave him christened a Protestant, and as the only Protestant clergy man then in Lisbon was the Chaplain of an English man-of-war, he was baptized into the Anglican Church under the English fleg. Notwithstanding the curious combination of circumstances in his infancy, his life has been exclusively Russian. He originally entered the army, but soon exchanged it for diplomacy. In 1802 he was attached to the Russian legation at Stuttgard, whence he was sent to the Hague, and next as Charge d'Affaires to Paris. His dispatches from that city being written with great beauty, attracted the attention of Alexander I: -though, indeed, their real author was not Nesselrode, but Krüd-ner, son of the famous mystic, and some twenty years since Russian Minister in this countiv. After his return from Paris, Nesselrodo gained the entire confidence of Alexander, and rose rapidly. He was the principal framer of the treaties negotiated by Russia during the Napoleonic wars, and took a leading part in the Congress of Vienna. As the incarnation of absolutism and of the holy alliance, be accompanied Alexander to the Cengress of Aix-la-Chapelle, Troppau, Laybach and Verona. Nicholas, in his time, had the same confidence in Nesselrode as his predecessor, and his advice respecting the foreign policy of Russia outweighed that of all others to the last day of that menarch's life. The Count's share in more recept events is too well known to require recapita-

Nesselrode was considered as the leader of the German party in the councils of the Empire; but this is rather a mistake. It is true that in his own department he generally preferred to appoint Germans to office, but for the reason that they proved then selves more exact and and punctual in the discharge of ordinary duties, the Russians being chiefly useful for great affairs. He never in any way interfered in matters concerning the domestic policy of the Empire, and, after all, we suspect that among the employees he leaves in his office the number of Russians and of Germans will be found pretty nearly equal. Though in general a cold-hearted man-and a diplomatist could not well be otherwise-he was always kind and truly paternal to those serving under him. He was lavish in compensating those who served well, and

During his career of more than half a century, Nesselrode has been the servant of four successive sovereigns, having begun under Paul I. He retires with a colosial fortune, acquired in this long period with great care and prudence. As the chancellor of the Empire, the highest civil dignitary in Russia, he will still receive a large salary, though without any practical duties whatever. It is said that he makes way for a man new to such eminence-to Gorchskoff, lately Envoy Extraordinary at Vienna-who, should be really succeed Nesselrede, will not be heartily welcomed, at least by his new subordinates, and his appointment will add some poignancy to their regret at the resignation of their old chief.

## CONGRESSIONAL HOMICIDE.

The slaughter of one waiter at Willard's Hotel. Washington, and the wounding of two others, by shots fired from a revolver in the bands of the Hon. Philip T. Herbert of California, are fresh exemplifications of the atrocity of carrying murderous weepons, and the real absurdity of fancying an insalt requires or is properly resented by a personal injury inflicted on the supposed insulter. We trust the House will emphatically purge itself of the stain fixed upon it by this tragedy, and will thus preclude the possibility of another outrage so fearul being chargeable on one of its Members. It must now decide whether a Member may shoot down a fellow-man during its sittings and thereupor walk into the Hall and take his seat with the blood of a human being red on his hands. It is well for the country that the question has arisen so squarely: it will be well for the present House to decide it aright.

We print all the accounts of this horrible affair that have reached us by telegraph, and, through their pointed contradictions, the essential truth is plainly seen. Willard's Hetel, like all other well conducted establishments, is governed by rules; and one of these fixes the hours within which breakfast is served at the public table-usually from 7 to 10, 104 or 11 a. m. Mr. Herbert, boarder at this house, came down after the breakfast hours had expired, and ordered a waiter to get him breakfast. The waiter replied, as was his duty, that it was now too late-that breakfast was over. This was regarded as "inscience" by Herbert, who called another waiter and gave him a similar command, which elicited a like response to the former. This was of course more "insolence:" so Herbert undertook to inflict personal chastisement on the "meolent" waiter, which of course brought him into collision with the few waiters still present-the breakfast being for the most part over. but a few attendants remaining to serve those guests who had begun their meal before the expi-

killing or a and wounding two others. Such, we are confident, were substantially the origin and character of the fray. The pretense that there was a corepirgcy of hotel-waiters to kill one of th boarders at their employer's table, is too ridiculous to deserve consideration. Waiters at a public talle are often assaited-they are rarely or never

We do not separate the case of Herbert from that of other wearers of concealed and deadir weapons. Whoever makes a traveling armory of his person and apparel lives in a state of perpetual conspiracy against the lives and safety of his neighbers. He may not mean to deal death; but what does he mean by thus transforming himself into a corperhead? Is he too great a coward to trust binself among his fellow-men on an equal footing? Hiding a pistol or dirk under his clothes is taking a mean and dastardly advantage of the unarmed thou-ands with whom he is brought into a contact which may possibly result in collision. A manly spirat must disdain such unfair advantage.

We believe the waiters at Willard's table are all Whites: but it would be idle to affect not to see that the disparity of station between a waiter and a Member of Congress is very great in the eyes of that portion of the latter class who take pride in their "chivniry" The bar-keeper who tells a half-drunk Member that he can give him no more liquor is guilty of "inselence;" so would the waiter be who should refuse to rise at midnight to furnish a hot supper for the tipsy "gentleman." That waiters have duties is very generally understood; it is not so clearly realized that they have rights elso. We trust the issue of this melancholy affray will go far to e-tablish it.

It is possible for great events to be passing under our eyes and yet excite little attention and reflection. Of this truth we cite the Anniversary Meetings as an illustration. They occur at stated intervels, not giving thus the shock of an unexpected occurrence or movement; their action is too exactly organized or prearrang d to admit of the splenders of solitary, self-poised, self-relying genius; they are more apt to overstate than understate their several influences on the world of thought and work, and thus gain a character for exeggeration; and yet they are great things-the sublime spontaneities of democracy-the vast cooperations of the superior intelligence and bonevolence of this age, which is better, is nobler, is kinder, is more religious, than any of its predeces-

When history shall be philosophically writtenwhen the individuality of the citizen shall be recorded along with the coarser husk of his political delegations-of his blatant, self-seeking policelegislative, beleigerent, judicial and executive-the rise, progress and triumph of the associations compos ng these Afiniversary meetings, will be considered matters for national record. They will be recognized as Congresses and chief magistrates all in themselves; legislators and governors, determining and carrying out plans which underlie the whole social and political fabric; which form the mold of laws, the philosophy of coming generations, the destiny of states.

"What other nations call religious teleration, we call religious liberty." Such being our national motto, we cannot overprize the symbolism of such an achiversary meeting, for example, as that of the American and Foreign Christian Union. Here we have collected and discussed the whole year's business of a society that claims the right to go everywhere and utter its views on religion dissociated from the State; and to the many interested in such a cause, how valuable is the searching analysis it gives of its labor, and of the actual and comparative condition of the churches of the world. What are all these but State papers utterly independent of Government sanctions, but not the less weighty and worthy of national and historical conservation? In this single Report are contained the conglomerate experiences of tens of thousands of co-workers in the field of Protestantism-of men uniformly just. His departure from power will be | who claim, right or wrong, to choose their own faith and work out their own salvation

Next, as a citation, take the meeting of the Abelitionists. Here is a body-lately despised of men-which has interpreted the constitutional history of the Union, and roused the lukewarm spirit of the North to the fact that the Slave power is insatiable, and that it makes compromises but to bresk them; which, is the midst of its own disagreements-its Garrison and Goodel divisionshas yet nourished the spirit of Freedom so far that there is at last a North and a Republican party to bring back the organic law of the Union to its or gipal meanings-to so indoctrinate the peccant Democracy with the religion of Liberty that the time will come when Congress shall be able, according to the Constitution as written, to guarantee a Republican form of government to every State. Comes next in our list, the unniversary of the New-York Colonization Society. Here is a society which, whether having any effect on emancipation or not, is a great, though unrecognized politi cal organization, being the founder of empire in Africa, and there the forerunner of civilization. Nor should it be forgotten that the mere institution of the Colonization Society was an acknowledgment of the evils of Slavery. In 1824, the Maryland branch went so far as to say that history, whether ancient or modern, had never recorded any Slavery so cruel or atrocious as that of the United States-a statement, whether exact or excessive, still contributing along with the general temper and action of colonization societies in other States, to keep alive attention to the intrinsic enermities of Slavery, and pave the way to the present energetic action on the subject through our National politics.

In our published reports of the Anniversaries, the Sunday-School Union is next on the list. And here we have not only speeches and statistics a'firming the value of a great institution, but the vital fruits themselves-the juvenile army of religious recruits, budding with meral promise, laughing with simple delight, tidy as truth itself, and all cutting at the barsh lines of sectarianism, being the common product of the Protestant Church. Nearly Sixty Thousand children in this city alone are so recorded as recipients of mental and spiritual culture-learning to do well every Sabbath, while learning on week days to read and write, and coming within the scope of a gentle discipline. What a page is this and its correlatives throughout the Union for history-for political history evenwhen fully written!

To these anniversary meetings may be added various others whose lenses concentrate the rays of every science and art, and where the claims of persons and things undergo a diamond sifting. In looking at the multiform mass of representative morals and intellect, which pass off as most things Whise — Hain-Die improvements peculiar to their forms. The forms T

the greatest events may be transacted before us elmost unnoticed. These vast conferences of Peace-these wide and high-reaching currents of thought and action-that clutch the poles and the stars, the body and the soul, the present and the fature, in their specious palm-one they be overcellusted in velue, when we take their virtue as a unit, and regard their influences as spreading sileatly from continent to continent and blossoming in time to bear fruit in eternity !

The accounts given by the New-Orleans papers of the meeting in that city to raise a loss for Walker and his fillibusters, and of the speeches of Mr. Soulé and of Parker H. French on that occasion, are rather muddy. Probably enough, the speeches were so too.

Mr. Soulé, however, appears to have indulged in considerable number of flourishes. New-Orleans, according to his account, is in danger. Her port is commanded by the Bay Islands, and British cannon can fire into her very doors. Central America is destined to be the sest of universal commerce, and to commend the trade of the world. If a real North American population ever holds the Isthmus, the supremacy of Europe in commerce is gone forever. One might imagina that when that happens, New-Orleans might find a dangerous rival in Greytown or some other Central American port. But not at all. Just annex Nicaragua, and the preponderance of the North is gene. New-Orleans will take the trade sow directed to the North, and will become the commercial emporium of the United States!

Gen. Walker is the man who has struck the first blow to bring about this desirable consummation. He has delivered Nicaragua from ten years of war, and has restored civil liberty, popular rights and the pro-perity of the people. All he wants now is a little money to buy powder. The moderate sum of \$250,000 will answer for that purpose. Nicaragus bonds are a perfectly good investment. The country owes already only four millions, which is a mere trifle. Mr. Soulé is ready to stake his honor that the bends will be paid. Parker H. French is ready to stake his honor, too. He had come, he said, to expedite matters, and he is doubtless ready to receive all loans and to give bonds for the same, either his own or those of Nicaragua. A subscription was commenced on the spot, but no account mentions either the amount subscribed by Mr. Soulé, or the aggregate of the whole.

The Festival given last evening to the Congre gational Clergymen assembled in our city by the Anniversaries, was characterized by some of the most pointed, pithy, epigrammatic speeches to which we ever listened. The remarks of Prof. Silliman on the relation of Science to Religion were in a graver strain, but were equally pertinent and hoppy. Rev. Mesers Ward Bercher, Vermilye, Thompson, Butler, Knight, and others, admirably blended bumor with instruction, and both with brevity. Such a "feast of reason" is seldom enjeyed in this city.

But the most noticeable feature of the occasion was the warm, spontaneous, outgushing, electric sympathy universally felt and expressed for the cause of Free Kansas, and Free Labor generally. Speakers were perpetually betrayed into allusions to the topic of which their bearts were full, and the responsive applause of their hearers would not be repressed. Whatever hearty religion there is in our Free States, out of the prelatically governed denomications, is unanimously on the side of Free Kansas, and will make itself felt more and more rensibly to the end of the struggle. If the Border Roffans and their upholders can make any capital out of the averment they are welcome, for such is the naked truth.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7, 1856.

Both Houses had another weary pull at the deficiency bill to-day. The disagreement between them is on the Washington Water-works, the a propriations for the Judiciary and for the Indian wars. The House objects to these three items. The first, because it thinks the present plan extravagant; that this city don't need as much water as the combined aqueducts of London and Paris fornish to those two great cities, and because the other economies of the enterprise have been totally disregarded; the water of the river, the sites for the reservoirs and the right of way never having been secured to the Government, and having found their way into the hands of speculators. The appropriations under the Judiciary head cover extravagant charges for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and other lawless charges of District Judges, Attorneys and Marshale. Mr. Giddings denounced one of these charges to-day with great energy. It was the case of the Ohio Marshal, Robinson, who run the Treasury in debt \$26,000 by the appointment of assistants in a single case. The Senate appointed a third Committee of Conference to-day on the disagreement (a very unusual thing) and solicited the House to meet them with yet another Con mittee. It was upon the question of whether they would do so that the long debate of to-day arose, the House adjourning before coming to a conclusion. A third Committee will, however, be granted, and probably an agreement come to by drepping the Water-works and passing the other items by the House. It is understood that the course of Mr. Secretary McCielland in the objectionable items under the Judiciary head has been reasonable and forb-aring, he being no way disposed to submit to imposition from the legal understrappers who have fabricated the swindling charges. A large portion of blame, however, rests on the broxious and infamous Fuguive law, and a great deal on the President, who hesitates to remove the graceless underlings who gamble on Union-Saving capital, which Mr. Pierce cannot well afford to forbid them the use of. The men who have done it cusht to be removed, and the President knows it, but he fears the political effect of any act that might be construed into a rebuke of undue activity in the execution of the Fugitive act. The House has really no check upon such items of extravagant expenditure as the one referred to, inasmuch as all such are embraced under general heads, of which the details are seldom known or investigated. The only real check upon them lies with the Executivo Department. If that approves them, the money to feet the bills, sooner or later, comes out of the Treasury.

Mr. McMullen and Mr. Covode stood out on the Water-works, making speeches sgainst the appropriation therefor. There is no doubt that a thor ough revisal of the former action on them is imperatively demanded. As things now stand, the Gov. ernment is exposed to great imposition in their construction and completion on the points to which

Gen. Lene of Oregon, made another speech deferding the war egainst the fedians in that and Washington Territory, and taking ground agrees! Gen Wool. It is evident that a maelstrom is in operation out there which will swallow millions. If the Indians of the Columbia Valley had as for ent a speke-man on the floor of Congress as the Oregonians, doubtless he could tell a sale as moving as any that Gra. Lane can recite. It is evident that some change must soon be made at the seat of war in regard to the proceedings against the Indiana. Either Gen. Wool must be eet a-ida, or the proceedings of the Territorial Governors must be frowned upon. There is such a decided collision of opinion as to the necessities of the case, that it is impossible the rival parties shall not in concert or come to any agreement. Fortenately all the officials who administer the government in its relatiens to the Indians are not so blood-thirsty as the War Department. The \$300,000 appropriated to compose the war in Ocegoe, luckily was withdrawn from the hands of the Secretary of War. and put under the centrel of the Indian Buress, where it will be appropriated to better purposes than paying for the scalps of "redskins," and intensifying the blaze of war already too brightly burning.

There have been some particular demonstrations in the business of President-making hereabouts within a few days. There is a strong rally of friends of Judge McLeon. The number seems to be increasing, who believe him to be the strongest man n the opposition ranks. Just at this time his name and that of Cot. Framont are the only once mentioned in connection with the presidency on the Anti-Nebraska side.

NICARAGUA-FRENCH INSOLENCE. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 7, 1856. Nicaragua goes up and down, just as the atom dees on 'Change when the bules and bears play at shuttlecock. For the time it is stationary. The President is much exercised by the arguments on one side and the appeals on the other. He is anxious to decide, and yet doubting his desision. Personal persuasion has attracted no addenosal accession in the Cabinet. To be paradoxical, its unity is divided. A great deal of adreis management has been expended, and thus far without any apparent success. When Mr. Heiss came here with Mr. Waccler's dispatches, conferred with the President, and entisted his sympathics, the work was supposed to be done. And when a majority of the Cabinet affirmed this inclination, it was supposed to be even overdone. Since then it has been discovered to be under-done. Such is the mutability of hun an affairs at a stationary capital.

But it is clear there must be some decision, Padre Vijil, though a patient Priest, thinks himself and his eight trunks of court costume entitled to some consideration. So there is a probability the Padre and his equipments will be up in Cabinet tomorrow-that is, figuratively speaking, for to may be quite down before it adjourns. The outside pressure is strong for recognizing Walker, capacially among the ardent disciples of manifest destiny. But men like Mr. Hunter, with a few soattering vertebræ of conservatism left in their spisal column, have carnestly remonstrated against any such step. They could get no assurance, however, which is particularly remarkable, as the President rarely lets his friends or his enemies go away empty-handed. When this movement was first made, after the

receipt of Mr. Wheeler's dispatches, it regired an impetus from Gen. Cass's approval. The old gentleman was decided as soon as he heard of the ntercepted correspondence, feeling that mother personal indignity had been added to the may in aginary outrages which he had suffered at the hands of the British nation. Since then, however, he has become more tranquit, and thinks war less "inevitable" than he did in Oregon times, when t was imminent every day, until the Democracy backed down five degrees and forty minutes north latitude.

against Walker, Mr. Mason of Virginia, who leads the Committee on Fereign Relations, does not disincline to his recognition. He said more than half as much two months ago, in admitting that that renowned fill buster was settling the Contral-American question. Perhaps, too, he does not care to be Mr. Hunter's shadow, who has taken the other tack, and rups before the wind down in the Old Dominion. It is comforting to know he esa change front without muscular discomposure.

The Court circles are troubled to know how Walker can be countenanced, in the face of their former repulsion. When that most virtuous, innocent and injured of plenipotentiaries, Mr. French, was here, there was no such thing as toleration Every official back was turned upon him, and sold boulders were shrugged. Since then, the game is Nicaragua, from being bad, has got worse, and is now desperate.

There are certain usages to be respected in mon cases, which cannot be swallowed without themes extraordinary powers of deglatition-meaniator disparagement to the acknowledged capacity of Court and of the town. Our practice heretotes has conformed to the accepted principle of public law, which is, that before a government can bercognized, it must be capable of descharging the responsibilities and fulfilling the obligations of a sovereign and independent State. This was the difficulty when Hungary loomed up above the serface of revolution, enlisting our sympathic and exterting our admiration If Walker is competed to these obligations, he has been singularly beanate in preserving his state secrets. Nobelf has disputed his ability in this respect. We have found it pretty difficult to fulfill our own respondibilities to foreign powers, in the firm and faithful execute of the neutrality laws; and though Walker is 2 troubled with them, or indeed with any sort of len in Nicaragus, still there are other daties with cught to be and must be performed to admit ais recognition, and about his sufficiency to complete which suspictions are entertained-perhaps unger rously, or midering his artractive antecedents. There have been various signs within the

year, all pointing to positive, though not admits beetile; on the part of the French Government toward the United States. The personal differ which occurred at Mindrid with Mr. Soule, rath deeply and affects the feelings of the Ear strengly. This is no secret about Court, a to An ericans who have access to its social, and more than that Louis Napoleon is acted upon by these prejudices, and now, more than erer, riels to an unfluence which even his supersition does not resist. The effort has been to held up out pelicy as gracing, and to enlist combinations is self-protection. But the most recent and maris firent effered to us was on an occasion that he peculier significance. The American Commission appointed to investigate and examine the maint